

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1777.

LONDON, December 30.

A STRONG report prevails that Lord Weymouth has resigned.—Lord Peterborough is chosen for the city of Westminster.—Twenty fall of transports are arrived in the city from New-York.—The Foudroyant is put in commission.—The budget will be opened, earlier this session than ever was known.—Flat-bottomed boats are building, of a new construction, for general Howe, in America.—The garrison of Strasbourg, in Alsatia, have mutinied, and murdered nine of their officers.—And the Spaniards have sent out another strong fleet.

It is said to be determined on by government, that martial law shall not be put in force against the ring-leaders of the American insurgents, but that, pursuant to the tenor of a late act of the British parliament, those who have stirred up, fomented or led the rebel armies, are to be brought over to England, to be tried in the usual forms for high treason, and receive that punishment here which their several offences merit.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, December 2.

"The recruiting for the English service goes on apace here, and they get more than all the other recruits put together. They transport the new raised recruits from hence in vessels to Rotterdam or Amsterdam, and so by the English packet boats to Harwich. They are very careful of them; and I find they are not paid till delivered on English ground."

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, December 30, 1776.

THIS morning capt. Gardner, one of gen. Sir William Howe's aid-de-camps, arrived in his majesty's ship Tamer, from New-York, with the following dispatches from gen. Sir William Howe, to lord George Germaine.

My Lord, New-York, Nov. 30, 1776.

THE service in which I have been employed since the departure of capt. Balfour, with advice of the reduction of New-York, would not allow of an earlier time to send an account to your lordship of the progress made from that period.

The very strong positions the enemy had taken on this island, and fortified with incredible labour, determined me to get upon their principal communication with Connecticut, with a view of forcing them to quit the strong holds in the neighbourhood of Kingsbridge, and, if possible, to bring them to action.

All previous arrangements being made, the army embarked, on the 16th of October, in flat boats, and other craft, and pressing through the dangerous navigation of Hell-gate, in a very thick fog, landed on Frog's Neck, near the town of West-Chester, about nine in the morning, the Carysfort frigate being placed to cover the descent. The presence of lord Howe, the activity of commodore Hotham, most of the captains of the fleet, and of the navy officers in general, were infinitely conducive to the king's service, in this difficult movement; only one artillery boat was overset, having three six pounders on board, which were lost, and three men drowned.

Lieut. gen. earl Percy remained with two brigades of British, and one of the Hessians, in the lines near Haerlem, to cover New-York.

The army remained in this situation until the stores and provisions could be brought up, and three battalions of Hessians drawn from Staten-Island, which, together with some bad weather intervening, occasioned a delay of five days.

On the 18th, several corps re-embarked in flat boats, and, passing round Frog's-Neck, landed on Fell's-Point, at the mouth of Hutchinson's river; after which the main body crossed the mouth of that river to the same place, advanced immediately, and laid that night upon their arms, with the left upon the creek opposite to East-Chester, and the right near to Rochelle.

On the march to this ground, a skirmish ensued with a small party of the enemy, posted to defend a narrow causeway, who were pursued for a mile, when a considerable body appearing in front behind stone walls, and in woods, some companies of light infantry, and a party of the chaffeurs, were detached to dislodge them, which they did effectually; lieut. col. Mulgrave commanded the first battalion of light infantry, and capt. Evelyn, of the 4th regiment, were both wounded; the latter is since dead, and much to be regretted as a gallant officer, but lieut. col. Mulgrave is in a fair way of recovery. Three soldiers were killed and twenty wounded. The enemy's loss upon this occasion was a lieutenant-colonel killed, a major wounded, and about ninety men killed and wounded.

The part of the 16th regiment of light dragoons that arrived with lieut. col. Harcourt on the 3d inst. (one transport being still missing) and the whole of the 17th light dragoons, joined the army on the 20th.

On the 21st the right and centre of the army moved to a position about two miles to the northward of Rochelle, on the road to the White-Plains, leaving lieut. gen. Heister, with two brigades of Hessians and one of British, to occupy the former ground. Lieut. col. Rogers, with his corps of rangers, was detached to take possession of Mamaroneck, where the carelessness of his sentries exposed him to a surprise from a large body of the enemy, by which he lost a few men killed or taken; nevertheless, by a spirited exertion, he obliged them to retreat, leaving behind them some prisoners, and several killed and wounded.

The 2d brigade, commanded by brigadier Agnew, moved the 22d to sustain the post of Mamaroneck.

On the same day lieut. gen. Knyphausen, with the 1d division of Hessians and regiment of Waldeckers, having arrived the 18th at New-York, landed at Rochelle, was ordered to remain there to cover the disembarkation of the stores and provisions.

Upon the movement of the army to Frog's-Neck, the enemy detached a corps to White-Plains, and quitted their position about King's-Bridge with some precipitation, leaving 1000 men for the defence of Fort Washington, extending their force behind the Bronx, from Valentine's-Hill to White-Plains, in detached camps, every where intrenched. Their left by this means covering an upper communication with Connecticut, as well as the road along the North river, it was judged expedient to move to White-Plains, and endeavour to bring them to an action.

Lieut. gen. Heister, with his corps, having orders to join on the march, the army moved in two columns; on the 25th, and took a position with the Bronx in front, the right of the line being at the distance of four miles from the White-Plains; upon which the rebels immediately quitted their detached camps between King's-Bridge and White-Plains, assembling their whole force at the latter place, behind intrenchments that had been thrown up by the advanced corps.

The army marched by the right in two columns towards White-Plains early on the 29th, lieut. gen. Clinton leading the right, and lieut. gen. Heister the left column.

Before noon all the enemy's advanced parties were drove back to their works by the light infantry and chaffeurs, and the army formed with the right upon the road from Mamaroneck to the White-Plains, about a mile from the centre of their lines; and the left to the Bronx, near the same distance from the right flank of their intrenchments.

A corps of the enemy was formed on a commanding ground, separated from the right flank of their intrenchments by the Bronx, which also, by changing its course, nearly at right angles, separated this corps in front from the left of the king's army.

Col. Raile, who commanded a brigade of Hessians on the left, observing this position of the enemy, and seeing a height on the other side of the Bronx unoccupied by them, from whence their flank might be gained, took possession of it with great alacrity, to the approbation of lieut. gen. Heister, who was acquainted with this movement by Sir William Erskine.

Upon viewing the situation, orders were given for a battalion of Hessians to pass the Bronx and attack this detached corps, supported by the second brigade of British, under the command of brigadier-general Leslie, and the Hessian grenadiers, sent from the right, commanded by col. Donop, giving directions at the same time for col. Raile to charge the enemy's flank as the Hessian battalion advanced in front; but there being some difficulty in passing the Bronx, the 28th and 43d regiments, who were the first to support, passed in at a place the most practicable, and formed on the opposite side, though under the enemy's fire, with the greatest steadiness, ascended the steep hill in defiance to all opposition, and rushing on the enemy, routed and drove them back from their works.

These two battalions were closely supported by the 5th and 43th regiments, who shewed the same zeal to distinguish themselves; the Hessian grenadiers also coming up, and passing the Bronx, ascended the heights with the greatest alacrity, and in the best order.

This material post being gained, the Hessian grenadiers were ordered forward upon the heights within cannon shot of the intrenchments, the Bronx from its winding course being still between them and the enemy's right flank; the 2d brigade of British formed in the rear of the Hessian grenadiers, and the two brigades of Hessians on the left of the 2d brigade, with their left upon the road leading from Ferry-town to White-Plains.

The right and centre of the army did not remove from their ground. In this position the troops lay upon their arms that night, and with very little alteration encamped next day.

The officers and men of the British and Hessian artillery deserve much commendation for their active services on this occasion.

The killed, wounded, and prisoners taken from the enemy, during the course of this day, is said to be not less than 250.

The loss of his majesty's troops and allies was small; as your lordship will observe by the general return, considering the strength of the ground from whence the enemy was forced; though the loss of lieut. col. Carr, of the 33d regiment, who died the next day of his wounds, is much to be lamented.

The enemy drew back their encampment on the night of the 28th, and observing their lines next morning much strengthened by additional works, the designed attack upon them was deferred, and the 4th brigade, left with lord Percy, with two battalions of the 6th brigade, were ordered to join the army.

These battalions having joined on the 30th, in the afternoon, a disposition was made for the attack next day; but the night and morning proving very wet, it was postponed. In the mean time the rebels, having intelligence, by a deserter, of their danger, most prudently evacuated their camp, in the night of the 1st of November, after setting fire to all the houses in and near their lines, most of which were consumed, and retired with their main force towards North-Castle, leaving a strong rear guard upon the heights, and in the woods, for one mile back from their intrenchments, the possession of which was immediately taken, and the Hessian grenadiers remained upon the ground.

All these motions plainly indicating the enemy's de-

sign to avoid coming to action, I did not think the driving their rear-guard further back an object of the least consequence.

Lieut. gen. Knyphausen being ordered, on the 13th of October, to leave the regiment of Waldeck at Rochelle, and to move with the six battalions of Hessians of his corps towards King's-Bridge, took post at Miles-Square and Valentine's-Hill, and on the 1d of November encamped on the island of New-York, near to Kingsbridge, the enemy quitted the heights of Fordham, upon his approach, and retired to Fort Washington.

The army was ordered on the 2d to provide three days forage, and the next day major-general Grant marched with the 4th brigade to Miles-Square and Valentine's-Hill, the 6th brigade to a bridge over the Bronx, in West-Chester, near De Laney's Mills, and the Waldeck regiment took post at another, three miles above the former, on the same river.

On the 6th, the army encamped at Dobb's-Ferry, upon the North-River. When this movement was made, the rebels came down from their strong holds, burning what they had not before destroyed at White-Plains, and distressing the inhabitants, by small parties, in a most wanton degree.

The park of artillery moved to King's-Bridge on the 7th, under a strong escort, with a detachment of chaffeurs, to join lieut. gen. Knyphausen.

Two battalions of light infantry, and the remainder of the chaffeurs, with four field-pieces, took post next day on the communication to King's-Bridge.

On the 10th a brigade of Hessians was sent as a reinforcement to lieut. gen. Knyphausen.

On the 12th the army marched in two columns towards King's-Bridge, and encamped the day following upon the heights at Fordham, forming a line with the right to the Bronx, upon the West-Chester road, and the left to the North-River.

During the continuance of the army at Dobb's-Ferry, the enemy sent a large detachment over the North-River from King's-Ferry to Jersey, and were employed in intrenching at Croten-Bridge, and White-Plains, and building barracks at those places, and at Peck's-Hill, near the foot of the highlands, for their winter habitations.

Lieut. gen. Knyphausen had for some days established his post on the York side of Kingsbridge, within cannon shot of Fort Washington, which was covered by very strong ground, and exceeding difficult of access; but the importance of this post, which, with Fort Lee on the opposite shore of Jersey, kept the enemy in command of the navigation of the North-River, while it barred the communication with York by land, made the possession of it absolutely necessary. Preparations were therefore made for a general attack, and thirty flat boats, under the direction of captains Wilkinson and Molloy, passed up the North-River, on the night of the 14th, undiscovered by the enemy.

Every thing being prepared, and the attack fixed for the morning of the 16th, lieut. col. Paterjon, adjutant-general, was sent the 15th to summon the commanding officer to surrender, and to warn him of the consequences that must attend a general attack; to which he replied, he would defend himself to the last extremity.

Four attacks were determined upon; the first, under the command of lieut. gen. Knyphausen, against the enemy's left on the side of King's-Bridge, in two columns, formed by detachments from the Hessians of his corps, the brigade of Raile and regiment of Waldeck. The second, by the 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry, and two battalions of guards, under the command of brigadier-general Mathew, to land by Haerlem-Creek, upon the enemy's right, from 30 flat boats, which attack was to be supported by the 1st and 2d grenadiers, and 33d regiment, under the command of lord Cornwallis. The third attack, intended as a feint, by the 43d regiment, to be embarked in batteries in a creek opposite to col. Morris's house, and upon the left of the enemy's lines, towards New-York. The 4th, by lord Percy, with the corps under his command, on York-Island, to assault the right flank of the enemy's intrenchments on that side.

The field-artillery and batteries being properly disposed for the three attacks on the side of King's-Bridge and Haerlem-Creek, lieut. gen. Knyphausen moved forward about noon; but having a very thick wood to pass, in which the enemy was very advantageously posted, it was some time before he could penetrate; from which difficulties his corps was for a considerable time exposed to the fire of three pieces of cannon. As soon as this attack began, the light infantry moved, and landed under a brisk fire, before and after they had quitted the boats, from a party of the rebels posted behind rocks and trees; however, by getting up a very steep uneven mountain, with their usual activity, they soon dispersed the enemy. The guards, followed by grenadiers and 33d, landed without any loss.

Intelligence in the mean time being received, that lord Percy had carried an advanced work, orders were sent to lieut. col. Sterling, commanding the 42d regiment, to endeavour to land, and for two battalions of the 2d brigade to support him. Upon which he immediately advanced in his boats through a heavy fire with great perseverance; and forcing his way up a steep height, which was well defended by a body of the rebels, he gained the summit, took 170 prisoners, and penetrating across the island, facilitated lord Percy's success against the enemy's lines opposed to him, which his lordship passed.

Col. Raile, who led the right column of lieut. gen. Knyphausen's attack, having a considerable opposition, forced the enemy from their strong holds, pushed forward to their advanced works, and his co-

within 100 yards of the fort, from whence he summoned them to surrender, upon which they readily desired to treat.

Lieut. gen. Knyphausen's column having more impediments to encounter in passing through the wood, could not join the right column until they had got up to the fort. The enemy, upon his appearance, surrendered prisoners of war, to the number of 1700, including officers, besides the prisoners made by the 42d regiment.

The enemy had three officers and fifty men killed, and six officers and 90 men wounded, in the different attacks.

Fort Lee being the next object for the entire command of North-River, and a ready road to penetrate into Jersey, an addition of boats, under the command of capt. Phipps, was sent by the admiral to King's-Bridge, in the night of the 17th, without being discovered by the enemy. The first division, for embarkation, landed next day at eight o'clock in the morning, about seven miles above the fort, while the second division marched up the east end of the river, by which movement the whole corps, as per margin*, were landed with their cannon by ten o'clock, under the command of lieut. gen. Carl Cornwallis. The seamen distinguished themselves remarkably upon this occasion, by their readiness to drag the cannon up a rocky narrow road, for near half a mile, to the top of a precipice, which bounds the shore for some miles on the west side.

Lord Cornwallis immediately began his march, and had not the enemy, at Fort Lee, been apprized of his moving towards them, by a countryman, after he had proceeded some distance, he would have surrounded two thousand men at the fort, who escaped in the utmost confusion, leaving all their artillery, and a large quantity of stores and provisions; their tents standing, and kettles upon the fire.

His lordship encamped that night near the fort, making use of the enemy's tents.

The next day major general Vaughan, with the light infantry and British grenadiers, was detached to the New Bridge, upon Hackinsack river, and a detachment of the 18th dragoons, under the command of col. Harcourt was sent over to Fort Lee. This detachment with some companies of light infantry, scoured the country on the 23d, as far as Pisack river, and found the enemy had abandoned all the intermediate country, their advanced guard being at Aquakinunc.

On the 24th, the 2d and 4th brigades of British, and one battalion of the 71st regiment, joined his lordship, who, leaving the 3d brigade at Fort Lee, advanced with the main body on the 15th, to the New-Bridge. On the enemy retiring from Newark, as his lordship approached, he took possession of that place on the 24th, and is now following them, retreating towards Brunswick.

I cannot too highly acknowledge the active services of lieut. gen. Clinton on every occasion; the support I have at all times received from the other general officers, and the zealous ardor of all ranks whatsoever, during the course of this campaign.

The Hessian troops, under the command of lieut. generals Heister and Knyphausen, have also exhibited every good disposition to promote his majesty's interests, and justly merit my acknowledgments of their services.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

W. HOWE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Copy of a letter from lord Cornwallis to general Washington, dated Brunswick, April 3, 1777.

SIR,

I INCLOSE to you a paper which lieutenant colonel Walcott delivered yesterday to lieutenant colonel Harrison, and which lieutenant colonel Harrison did not then think proper to receive. I am, Sir, with due respect, your most obedient humble servant,

CORNWALLIS.

General Washington, &c. &c. (Copy.)

Demand, &c. by lieut. col. Walcott, April 2, 1777, of return of prisoners.

WHEREAS general Washington did, in his letter to gen. Howe, bearing date the thirtieth day of July, 1776, declare that he was authorized to propose, and he did in the said letter accordingly propose, a general exchange of all prisoners of war, in the manner and upon the terms following, viz. "officers for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, and citizen for citizen." To which proposal his excellency gen. Sir William Howe did, in his answer of the first of August following, accede and agree. And whereas, in pursuance of this agreement, gen. Sir William Howe, relying upon the honour and good faith of gen. Washington, for the due and punctual performance thereof on his part, hath, at several times, sent and delivered over to gen. Washington, as will fully appear from the lists with them transmitted, a number of officers on their parole, and upwards of two thousand two hundred privates, of the enemy, his prisoners; and who, as well officers as privates, are still to be considered as such until they shall be regularly exchanged, officers for officers of equal rank, and the privates by a like number of those now in the possession of gen. Washington; some of whom, having been taken before, or about the time of concluding the agreement, have, in direct violation thereof, been detained as prisoners for full eight months, and others taken in the latter end of December and in the beginning of January last, have been in the like condition of prisoners for three months; none, or very few of whom, have hitherto been sent in, in return or exchange of the number of prisoners sent by general Howe to general Washington. I, lieut. col. William Walcott, vested with full powers for this among other purposes, do therefore, in the most positive and peremptory manner, require and demand of gen. Washington the full and due performance of the agreement above recited; and consequently, the speedy and immediate release of all prisoners of war, whether British, Hessians, Waldeckers, Provincials or Canadians, as well officers as soldiers, now in his possession, or so far as they shall or may go towards the exchange of those sent and delivered over to gen. Washington. And whereas there are still in the possession of gen. Sir William Howe a very considerable number of officers, and a number of

privates of the enemy, prisoners, unexchanged; I do further require and demand of gen. Washington, that so soon as he shall have completed the exchange of those already delivered over to him, agreeable to my requisition and demand for that purpose, he shall proceed to the exchange of these last mentioned officers and privates, in conformity to the agreement of the 30th of July and 1st of August, 1776; to the execution of which the groundless and unprecedented objections offered on the part of gen. Washington by lieut. col. Harrison, cannot with any degree of reason, or consistently with common sense, be allowed or admitted as obstacles. The one, that "the whole of the prisoners contained in the commissary's lists, and delivered over to gen. Washington, should not be accounted for, because many of them died on their return to the place of their destination, and many immediately after their arrival." Posterior therefore confessedly, from the objection itself as stated, to their being delivered over to gen. Washington. All of whom therefore must be, and all of whom, this objection notwithstanding, I do again require and demand to be exchanged, according to the express terms of the agreement, "soldier for soldier," for every man delivered over to the person who received them for and on the behalf of gen. Washington, the other, "the case of lieut. col. Lee," whose release gen. Washington might with great propriety demand, whenever, within the terms of the said agreement, "officers for officers of equal rank," he shall have in his possession an officer of rank equal to the reputed rank of the gentleman in question; but until that happens, the demand and objection upon this subject are at least premature. I do moreover expect and demand, that an immediate and categorical answer shall be given to these just and reasonable requisitions and demands. Given at the house of the rev. Mr. Beech, in the township of Hillsborough, the second day of April, one thousand seven hundred seventy and seven.

W. WALCOTT, lieut. col.

To general Washington, &c. &c.

(Copy.)

SIR,

Transmitted, 9th April 1777.

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting you a copy of a paper addressed to me by lieut. col. Walcott of your army, which came inclosed in a letter from lieut. gen. lord Cornwallis. It is with peculiar regret, I am constrained to observe, that this illiberal performance of col. Walcott is obviously calculated to answer a less generous purpose than that of merely effecting an exchange—contains a gross misrepresentation of facts, and is a palpable deviation from that delicate line, which I expected would mark his conduct as a man of candor and ingenuity.

That gentleman has censured two articles insisted on by me through lieut. col. Harrison, at their meeting on the 10th ult. as groundless, unprecedented, and inconsistent with any degree of reason, or common sense, though founded, as I conceive, in the clearest principles of equity and justice. Nor contenting himself with this, which would have given me no concern, he has assumed the privilege of mutilating and mistating those articles, in such a manner as to change their meaning, and to adapt them to the unfair conclusions he wished to establish.

Having premised these things, and being charged in direct and positive terms by col. Walcott, who acted under your authority, with a violation of the agreement made between us for the exchange of prisoners, and called upon for a performance of the same; I think it necessary to explain the motives of my conduct, and the grounds on which those articles or objections stand.

In respect to the first, I freely repeat, that I do not hold myself bound either by the spirit of the agreement, or by the principles of justice, to account for those prisoners, who, from the rigour and severity of their treatment, were in so emaciated and languishing a state at the time they came out, as to render their death almost certain and inevitable; and which, in many instances, happened while they were returning to their homes, and in many others after their arrival. You must be sensible, that our engagement, as well as all others of the kind, though in letter it expresses only an equality of rank and number, as the rule of exchange, yet it necessarily implies a regard to the general principles of mutual compensation and advantage. This is inherent in its nature—is the voice of reason, and no stipulation, as to the condition in which prisoners should be returned, was requisite. Humanity dictated, that their treatment should be such as their health and comfort demanded, and where her laws have been duly respected, their condition has been generally good. Nor is this the language of humanity alone—justice declares the same. The object of every cartel, or similar agreement, is the benefit of the prisoners themselves, and that of the contending powers—on this footing it equally exacts, that they should be well treated, as that they should be exchanged; the reverse is therefore an evident infraction, and ought to subject the party, on whom it is chargeable, to all the damage and ill consequences resulting from it. Nor can it be expected, that those unfitted for future service, by acts of severity in direct violation of a compact, are proper subjects for an exchange. In such case, to return others not in the same predicament, would be to give without receiving an equivalent, and would afford the greatest encouragement to cruelty and inhumanity. The argument drawn from the mere circumstance of the prisoners having been received, is of no validity. Though from their wretched situation, they could not at that time be deemed proper for an exchange, our humanity required that they should be permitted to return amongst us. It may perhaps be fairly doubted, whether an apprehension of their death, or that of a great part of them, did not contribute somewhat to their being sent out when they were. Such an event, whilst they remained with you, would have been truly interesting, because it would have destroyed every shadow of claim for the return of the prisoners in our hands, and therefore policy, concurring with humanity, dictated that the measure should be adopted. Happy had it been, if the expedient had been thought of before these ill-fated men were reduced to such extremity. It is confessed however on all sides, that after their delivery they still continued your prisoners, and would be so, till regularly exchanged. I acknowledge that I shall be, and I have been, always willing, notwithstanding this concession, to account for every man who was in a proper condition, and fit to be exchanged at the time they came out, so far as the proportion of prisoners with us would extend. With what sagacity,

or upon what foundation of justice, can more be demanded? This has been proposed, or what is the same, was most clearly implied in the first article, or obligation made by lieut. col. Harrison, and illiberal and inconsistent with any degree of reason or common sense. Painsful as it is, I am compelled to consider it, as a fact not to be questioned, that the stage of prisoners whilst in your possession, the privates at least, was such as could not be justified. This was proclaimed by the concurrent testimony of all who came out of the appearance sanctified the assertion—and melancholy experience, in the speedy death of a large part of them, stamped it with infallible certainty.

In respect to the second article insisted on, your discriminating major general Lee from other officers belonging to the American army, demanded my particular attention. I was authorized to conclude from your laying him under particular restraint, and from your letter of the 23d of January last, that you considered him in a singular point of view, and meant to exclude him from the common right of exchange stipulated for all officers in general terms. This distinction, the more injurious and unwarrantable, I never excepted him, though you knew him to be an officer in our army at the time, and long before the agreement was entered into, made it my duty to put the matter in so unequivocal a footing as to inform his enlargement, whenever an officer of equal rank, belonging to your army, should be in our power. This was attempted by the article, and nothing more—is any other inference to be drawn from it. It was a proposition was made since his captivity, to give a certain number of officers of inferior rank in exchange for him, but it was not claimed as a matter of right. What name then does that proceeding merit, by which it is suggested that the immediate release of gen. Lee had been demanded, without having an officer of equal rank to give for him? The suggestion cannot be supported by the most tortured exegesis, nor will it have credit where candor is deemed a virtue, and words preserve their form and meaning.

As to the charge of delay in not returning the prisoners in our hands—the dispersed situation of these taken at a more early period of the war, through the different states, arising from the circumstances of their captivity, and a regard to their better accommodation, made their detention for a considerable time unavoidable. When the agreement subsisting between us took place, the speediest directions were given to have them collected, that an exchange might be effected. This was done in part, and at a juncture when motives of policy opposed the measure, but were made to yield to rigid maxims of good faith. We were pursuing the exchange, and continued our exertions to accomplish it, till the miserable appearance, indicating an approaching catastrophe, of those sent out by you, made it improper. For seeing that a difficulty might arise, and that it might be expected I should account for the whole of them, which I by no means thought equitable, it became necessary that the matter should be adjusted, and the due proportion settled, for which I ought to be responsible, before any thing farther could be done on my part. Upon this ground stands also the detention of those who have been since captured.

Added to these considerations—the discrimination set up in the instance of gen. Lee, is to be regarded as utterly irreconcilable to the tenor of our agreement, and an insurmountable obstacle to a compliance with your demands.

Thus, Sir, have I explained the motives of my conduct, and I trust, vindicated myself, in the eye of impartiality, from the improper and groundless charge which you, and the gentlemen acting by your authority, have been pleased to allege against me. If in doing this, I have departed in the smallest degree from that delicacy, which I always wished should form a part of my character, you will remember I have been forced into recrimination, and that it has become an act of necessary justice.

I shall now declare it to be my ardent wish, that a general exchange may take place on generous and liberal principles, as far as it can be effected, and that the agreement subsisting between us for that purpose should be invariably observed; and I call upon you, by every obligation of good faith, to remove all impediments on your part to the accomplishment of it. If however you do not, I console myself with a hope, that those unfortunate men, whose lot it is to be your prisoners, will bear their sufferings with becoming fortitude and unanimity. I am, Sir, with due respect, your most obedient humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency gen. Sir William Howe. (Copy.)

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, April 9, 1777.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

BY the intelligence which the council have this day received from gen. Putnam, the enemy are in motion toward South-Amboy, and it is probable they will, once more, attempt to pass through New-Jersey, and endeavour to gain possession of the city of Philadelphia.

The council think it a duty which they owe to the public, to give them the earliest intelligence of the movements of the enemy, that every possible effort may be made effectually to oppose them, and prevent the many great inconveniences and disagreeable consequences which must arise from the loss of the city—consequences which will effect not only the people of Philadelphia and the state of Pennsylvania, but also the whole continent of America. This city has once been saved by the vigorous, manly efforts of a few brave associators, who generously stepped forward in the defence of their country—and it has been repeatedly and justly observed, and ought to be acknowledged as a signal evidence of the favour of divine providence, that the lives of the militia in every battle, during this war, has been remarkably spared—confiding therefore in the contiguity of his blessing who is joined the God of armies, let every man among us hold himself ready to march into the field whenever he shall be called upon so to do. If the enemy really intend to make an attack on this state, no time should be lost, every moment should be employed in putting ourselves in perfect readiness to repel them.

The inconveniences which naturally attend such

* 1st and 2d battalions of light infantry; 2 companies of chevrons; 2 battalions of British, and 2 battalions of Hessians grenadiers; 2 battalions of guards; 33d and 42d regiments.

ly will arise from the militia taking the field, induceth the council to wait as long as may be consistent with the safety of the state, before they call them to arms. In justice therefore to yourselves and posterity, we treat you to be ready—for whenever the time shall come wherein you must either tamely submit yourselves to the immediate insults of haughty tyrants, whose lust and avarice will make a prey of every thing which human beings, while they retain their senses, esteem worth possessing—or bravely determine to oppose your enemies in the field—the notice will be short—the call must and will be sudden—and it is too probable may happen in a few days.

The militia of this state, it is feared, cannot be arranged under the law in time for the present emergency—yet we have not the least doubt but that the same spirit of liberty which blazed forth in the winter campaign, will animate every vigorous breast to act once more, on the same generous principles which, in the depth of winter, led you forward to a harvest of glory on the hills of Princeton. The cause is the same. And the prize we contend for, far from losing its lustre, is become more valuable to us by the price which we have already paid for it.

Those who shall go into the field on the present occasion, will be considered as having taken their tour of duty, and will not be called upon again until the whole militia of the state shall have served in turn, agreeable to the spirit of the militia law.

Congress propose to form a camp near the city of Philadelphia, to which the militia of Pennsylvania will, when called upon, repair. Arms, tents, and the necessary camp equipage, are provided, and the utmost attention will be given to the measures necessary to make a spring campaign as agreeable to you as possible.

It is on your own virtue and firmness, next to the care and protection of Heaven, that you must depend for your liberty and safety; and, a spirited conduct, in this time of danger, will fix your character both at home and abroad.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. president.

APRIL 16.

Pennsylvania war-office, April 13, 1777.

THIS board think it their duty to publish a letter received from Mr. Henry Fisher, at Lewistown, by the honorable the navy board of this state, as it is of importance at this critical period, that all the inhabitants be made acquainted as early as possible of the approaches of the enemy, that they may be guarded against a surprise, and every necessary precaution taken for the defence and security of this state.

By order of the board of war,

OWEN BIDDLE, chairman.

"Gentlemen,
Yesterday morning the ship Morris, capt. Anderson, was chased into the mouth of our bay by a frigate; the Roebuck, lying in the road, made sail after her. Capt. Anderson ran his ship on shore about half a mile from the light house, the two ships continually firing at him, and he returned the fire for near three hours in the most brave and gallant manner. The ships sent three boats which were beat off by the Morris. Capt. Anderson landed his packet for the congress, which I have sent up by two French gentlemen, when finding he could defend her no longer, he laid a train, and blew the ship up, and I am sorry to tell you that so brave a man has fell in the attempt. The mate and fourteen of the crew are safe on shore. The scene was horrible to behold. The cargo is in part blown on shore, viz. guns, cloaths, gunlocks, &c. &c. &c. We have a number of men employed in saving the cargo. The Roebuck is now in the road, and two frigates at anchor upon the lower part of the Brown. There has been a second flag from the Roebuck. The officer says, they expect their whole squadron in shortly; and should they arrive, I will give you the earliest advice in my power. I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,
HENRY FISHER.

P. S. After writing the within, the two ships that lay at the Brown are making sail up the bay, the wind at N. N. E. therefore sent the alarm. H. F.

And the following intelligence is received this day, ascertained by Henry Fisher, and express sent to Bombay Hook, to Benjamin Brooks, and from him to James Cameron, at Port-Penn, certifying that there are nine of the enemies ships of war in Delaware, viz. three in Whore-Kill road, three at the Middle, three at the Harrows.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,
JAMES CAMERON.

Signed,

Twelve o'clock, Monday the 14th.

M. B. The alarm guns being just fired, gave us notice that a fleet of transports appear off the capes.

Published by order of the board,

OWEN BIDDLE, chairman.

ANNAPOLIS, APRIL 24.

On Sunday last the House of Delegates of this state adjourned to the second day of June next, and the Senate to the 15th day of August next, after having passed twenty-four laws, a list of which follow.

1. An act for laying the levy in Anne Arundel county.
2. An act to prevent desertion.
3. An act to promote the recruiting service.
4. An act to expedite the march of troops in and through this state.
5. An act to direct the forms of the commissions to the judges and justices, and civil officers of this state, and the oath of office to be taken by the governor, the chancellor, the judges, justices, and all civil officers of this state.
6. An act to direct in what manner all fines, forfeitures and penalties, shall be recovered, and in what manner fines, forfeitures, penalties and amerciaments, shall be applied.
7. An act relating to the public buildings in Harford county.
8. An act to establish orphan courts in the several counties of this state.
9. An act to make the bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly and resolves of the late conventions, a legal tender in all cases.
10. An act for the erecting barracks.

11. An act to revive the proceedings of Frederick county court.

12. An act concerning marriages.

13. An act for the more speedy and effectual recovery of common law fines and forfeited recognizances.

14. An act for quartering soldiers.

15. An act to open the courts of justice and for other purposes.

16. An act to enable the governor to issue commissions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, in certain cases.

17. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

18. An act concerning duties.

19. An act for holding an election for sheriffs in Somerset county, and to enable the governor and council to determine the validity of elections for sheriffs.

20. An act to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors, and to prevent the growth of toryism.

21. An act to assess and impose an equal tax on all property within this state.

22. An act relating to the assessment of property in this state.

23. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

24. An act for enlarging the powers of the governor and council.

By the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of MARYLAND.

April 19, 1777.

RESOLVED, That the justices of the several county courts of this state, or any three or more of them, may meet at the place of holding their respective county courts on the third Tuesday in May next, and may then and there elect and qualify the clerk of their court, and nominate constables and overseers of the road for their counties; but this resolve is not to extend to prevent any court, whose proceedings have been aided by acts of this session, from appointing their clerk or constable at their meeting, in virtue of such act.

April 20, 1777.

Resolved, That the judges of the general court be, and they or any one or more of them are hereby empowered to meet, on the first Tuesday in June next, at the city of Annapolis, and on the third Tuesday in June next, at Talbot court-house, to appoint and qualify their clerks.

By order,

G. DUVALL, Cl. H. D.

BY laws passed this session, a tax of ten shillings is to be assessed and paid for every hundred pounds worth of property, real or personal, within this state (real or personal estate belonging to this state, or to any church, county, or parish, or to any public or county school, provisions necessary for the use and consumption of the family for the year, and wearing apparel only excepted) as the same would, in the judgment of the assessor, sell for in ready money. Money lent on, or carrying interest, is to be considered as property, and to be assessed in the hands of the debtor, at the rate of ten shillings for every hundred pounds principal. All offices or employments of profit are to be assessed at the rate of five shillings for every hundred pounds of the clear annual amount and profit of such office or employment. Annuities, stipends, or yearly payments, are to be assessed five shillings for every hundred pounds or the value thereof. Lawyers, physicians, hired clerks acting without commission, and factors and agents using commerce, are to be assessed five shillings for every hundred pounds of the clear yearly profit of their practice, wages, or factorage.

Five persons are appointed commissioners of the tax in each county, with a power to any three or more of them to act, who are to meet at the place where their county court is usually held, on the twentieth of May next, appoint their clerk, and by warrant under their hands and seals, appoint one able and discreet inhabitant in each hundred of their county, having in the county real or personal property above the value of five hundred pounds current money, to be assessor of the rate.

The commissioners are to appoint a day and place, not exceeding ten days from the 10th of May, of which five days notice is to be given the assessor, for the assessor to appear before them, and are to appoint a day and place, not less than six nor more than eight weeks, for assessors to appear and bring in their assessments in writing.

The late receivers of the quit-rents are to make out and deliver to the commissioners, by the 15th of May, a fair list of the lands within his county.

County clerks are to make out and deliver to the commissioners a list of taxables, by the 10th of May.

The commissioners, before the 10th of August, are to deliver a copy of the assessment and rate to the collectors, and are to meet in their August court weeks to hear appeals. After the 10th of September, the collector may compel payment by distress and sale. Collector to pay the treasurer of his share on or before the 15th day of December; on failure, his bond to be sued by the first of February.

Collectors are to settle their accounts with the commissioners in their November court weeks. Commissioners and their clerk allowed ten shillings per day. Each assessor allowed not less than five, nor more than twenty pounds, in the judgment of the commissioners. Collector allowed two one-half per cent. Any person advancing not less than fifty pounds for his taxes, allowed six per cent on the overplus. The money raised to be applied towards the payment of the quota of the interest due from this state on the monies borrowed by congress to defray the expenses of the war, and the residue towards sinking part of the bills of credit emitted by this state.

Extracts from the laws to prevent the growth of Toryism.

Be it enacted, That every senator, delegate to congress or assembly, member of the council, electors of the senate, and every attorney at law, and all civil officers, and all persons holding any office of trust or profit in this state, shall take, repeat, and subscribe, the following oath of fidelity and support to this state, before he acts as such, or enters on the execution of his office, to wit, "I, A. B. do swear, that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to the King of Great-Britain, his heirs or successors, and that I will be true and faithful to the state of Maryland, and will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain, and defend, the freedom and independence thereof, and the government as now established, against all open enemies, and

secret and treasonable conspiracies, and will personally or most endeavour to disclose and make known to the governor, or some one of the judges or justices, all treasons or traitorous conspiracies, attempts, or combinations, against this state or the government thereof, which may come to my knowledge. So help me God."

And be it enacted, That if any person now holding any office of trust or profit, shall not, within three months after the end of this present session, take, repeat, and subscribe, the same oath, or affirmation if a Quaker, manonist, or denker, he shall be, ipso facto, disqualified to hold such office, and the office of such person shall be filled agreeable to its institution.

Whereas several persons, late inhabitants of this state, have, since the 14th day of August, 1773, deserted the defence of this country in the present just and necessary war.

Be it enacted, That no person whatsoever, who has deserted as aforesaid, or any person who since the said time hath left this state without leave, shall at any time hereafter (unless he returns to this state within twelve months and during the present war, and takes and subscribes the oath of fidelity aforesaid, within ten days after his return) be capable of holding any office of trust or profit within this state; nor shall any person now a resident of this state, who hath refused or neglected to subscribe the aforesaid oath, and shall not take the said oath of fidelity, on or before the first day of August next, be capable of holding any office as aforesaid: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to such persons who from religious principles have not subscribed, or shall not subscribe the aforesaid oath.

By order, G. DUVALL, Cl. H. D.

By his EXCELLENCY THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq;
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly have requested me to issue my proclamation, commanding all militia officers to train and discipline their several corps according to the resolutions of the several late conventions of this state. Wherefore I have issued this my proclamation, hereby requiring and commanding all militia officers to train and discipline their several corps according to the resolutions of the several late conventions.

Given at Annapolis this 21st day of April, 1777.

THO. JOHNSON,

By his Excellency's command,
R. RIDGELY, Sec.

GOD save the STATE.

In COUNCIL, April 24, 1777.

THE general assembly having empowered the governor, with the advice of the council, to contract with any person or persons to furnish rations or provisions, either at a certain price for the ration, or by allowing an adequate reward for the trouble such contractor may be at in procuring and furnishing such provisions for the continental troops, while in this state, and the artillery companies and other troops in the pay and service of this state, for the particular defence thereof; every person who is desirous of contracting to furnish the troops in either manner, is requested to send in his proposals in writing, sealed up and directed to the clerk of the council, on or before the third day of June next, all which are intended to be opened and compared the morning following, and the preference given to the best offer.

R. RIDGELY, Clk. Co.

Alexandria, April 27, 1777.

THE death of Mr. John Dalton dissolving the partnership of Carlyle and Dalton, there will be sold at public sale, in Alexandria, on Monday the 18th of May, being Fairfax court day, eight NEGRO men; six of them are good smiths, and have served regular times to the trade; they do all kinds of ship and planters work, shoe horses, &c. one understands a good deal of gun work and making nails; one of the others is a waterman and pilot in the river and bay, the other a plantation negro. At the same time will be sold four complete sets of smiths tools, steel, old and new iron, two large tobacco flats, one of 45 hogheads, the other of 45 hogheads, with their rigging, sails, &c. The terms of sale to be agreed upon on the day of sale.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 18, 1777.

DETERTED from the ship DEFENCE, some time ago, BENJAMIN HOBBS, and was seen in this city the 16th instant: He is a thick, well-made fellow, about four feet five inches high, of a swarthy complexion, black hair that curls behind; had on a black jacket and a bustling shirt under it, a pair of trousers, old stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up said Hobbs, and delivers him to the ship, shall be intitled to the above reward; and should the ship not be in the state, to be put on board some of the gallees.

GEO. COOK.

Port-Tobacco, April 16, 1777.

DETERTED from capt. Joseph Marbury's company, of col. Mordaunt Giff's regiment, a certain ADAM RAINS, a well-made fellow, about twenty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; had on, when he deserted, a light coloured coat and olive-brown trousers which are much tarred, being a ship carpenter by trade. Whoever takes up the said man and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him, so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of eight dollars.

JOSEPH MARBURY.

April 19, 1777.

WENT adrift the 15th inst. from the sloop MOLLY, while aground on St. Thomas's point, a little below Annapolis, a black boat of about fifty bushels burthen, sealed tight for carrying wheat, and had a good deal of loose wheat in her bottom: there were about three fathom of threeline rope to her when she went adrift, with three oars. Whoever takes up the said boat, and delivers her to Mr. John Shaw in Annapolis, or to the subscriber, living on Wicomico river, in Charles county, shall receive a reward of 50s.

EDW. SMOOT.

Annapolis, April 6, 1777.

ALL officers and privates of the first Maryland regiment are ordered to repair to this place immediately, with their arms and accoutrements, blankets, and every thing that may be necessary for their immediate march. This order must be punctually complied with. No excuse will be admitted except sickness.

J. H. STONE, a lone

of the first Maryland regiment.

Officers appointed to the first Maryland regiment.

J. H. Stone, col. Patrick Sim, lieutenant. Thomas Woolford, major. First company: William Steret, capt. Hanc Dent, 1st lieutenant. James Fernandes, 2d lieutenant. Samuel M'Pierion, ensign. 2d company: Levin Winder, capt. Henry Gaither, 1st lieutenant. Peter Brown, 2d lieutenant. Thomas M'Keel, ensign. 3d company: Nathaniel Ewing, capt. William Ridgely, 1st lieutenant. John Galloway, 2d lieutenant. James Sims, ensign. 4th company: Thomas Harwood, capt. Edward Prall, 1st lieutenant. William Courts, 2d lieutenant. Rignall Hiliary, ensign. 5th company: John H. Beanes, capt. Walker Mose, 1st lieutenant. John Mitchell, 2d lieutenant. William Marshall, ensign. 6th company: Alexander Roxburgh, capt. John Jordan, 1st lieutenant. William Bruce, 2d lieutenant. Samuel Hanson, ensign. 7th company: Alexander Murray, capt. James Peale, 1st lieutenant. Richard Waters, 2d lieutenant. William Layman, ensign. 8th company: Joseph Ford, capt. Walter B. Cox, 1st lieutenant. Charles Smith, 2d lieutenant.

N. B. An adjutant and quarter-master wanting for the first Maryland regiment.

St. Mary's county, April 2.

BY virtue of a commission from the honourable the Council of Safety, empowering us, the subscribers, to make sale of all vessels drifted on shore, or made captures of from Dunmore's fleet: Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th instant, if fair, if not on the next fair day, at the house of Mr. Basil Brooke, on Clement's-Bay, a SLOOP, burthen about 4000 bushels.

VERNON HEBB, TIMOTHY BOWES.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE thousand acres of land, it being part of that well known tract of land called Long Meadow, lately the property of gen. Ha dimand, and commonly known by the name of Bocquet's or Dulany's Quarter, situate about three or four miles from Hagerstown, in Washington county, Maryland; it will be sold in parcels, or the whole together, as may best suit the purchasers. Also about 400 acres of land, lying about a mile from Sharpsburg, exceeding rich and well timbered. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living at Long Meadow.

w3

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

April 10, 1777.

TO be SOLD, at the dwelling plantation of Joseph Williams, son of Benjamin, at public vendue,

PARCEL of valuable country born negroes, consisting of men, women and children, all young. And likewise a parcel of good horses will be offered to sale, for continental cash, to be paid unto William Iiams, son of George, on the 29th of this instant. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock precisely. For terms apply to

WILLIAM IAMS.

W A N T E D,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

THE beautiful running horse HUMMING BIRD, near fifteen hands high, stands and covers this season in the town of Nottingham, at thirty shillings currency per mare, to be paid before the mare is taken away. Good pasturage will be given and great care taken of the mares, but will not be liable in case of loss.

w3

JOHN DORSETT.

Annapolis, April 16, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Reynolds, late of this city, deceased, either by bond, or otherwise, are desired to come and settle the same with the subscriber; and every one having just claims against the deceased's estate, their accounts being regularly attested, will be paid upon application.

w4

MARY REYNOLDS, executrix.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, April 6, 1777.

DEserted from capt. Jonathan Sellman's company, col. Hall's regiment of Maryland regular troops, in the service of the United States, the following soldiers, viz. PATRICK BURK, an Irishman, 5 feet 10 inches high, frait and well made: had on a green plush coat turned up with white, light cloth waistcoat, leather breeches, ofsnabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he is supposed to be in Frederick county. WILLIAM RICKETS, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high: had on a blue sailor's jacket and trousers, ofsnabrig shirt and yarn stockings; after he deserted from me, he enlisted with William Clark, and has since deserted from his company; he is supposed to be in Prince-George's county. HART DICK, about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on a blue cloth coat, lapelled with the same, with white metal buttons, an old cloth waistcoat, ofsnabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he has enlisted several times since and as often deserted. MILES JOHNSON, a native of the country, 5 feet 10 inches high: had on a short light cloth jacket, leather breeches, ofsnabrig shirt, and yarn stockings; he is supposed to be in Prince-George's county. Whoever takes up the said deserters shall be entitled to twenty dollars for each of them.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, captain.

To be SOLD, for ready money,

A TRACT of land lying in Dorchester county, Maryland, containing 777 acres. The said land lies within about three miles of Nanticoke river, is well timbered, and is convenient to church, grist-mills, saw-mills, and public landings, on said river. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Cambridge, Dorchester county.

w4

R. STEVENS.

Annapolis, April 15, 1777.

DEserted from capt. John Davidson's company of col. Thomas Price's regiment, the two following soldiers, viz. JAMES CAGE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, swarthy complexion, short black hair curls behind, and lives near Frederick-Town, enlisted by Philip Mill. KINSEY GARDINER, about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, brown hair tied behind, and lives near Leonard's-Creek-Town, Calvert county, enlisted by Thomas Rouse. Whoever takes up said deserters and brings them to col. Price's regiment, now lying at Annapolis, shall receive a reward of 16 dollars, or 8 dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges, paid by me,

w3

JOHN DAVIDSON, captain.

April 8, 1777.

TAKEN from a certain fellow (name unknown) who acknowledged to have stolen the same, a large mouse coloured horse, near 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, no brand, has a saddle mark on his back, his mane, tail, and legs black; and a bay horse, near 14 hands high, about 14 years old, branded on his near buttock MW joined together. The fellow said before he made his escape, that he stole the first horse in Frederick county, Virginia, near Winchester. Whoever owns said horses may have them again, by applying to the subscribers, living near Seneca-Creek, Montgomery county.

w3

JAMES SIMPSON, WILLIAM JEANS.

1 MAKE are at the plantation of Greenleaf Johnson, in Anne-Arundel county, three stray cows, have crops and udder and under cuts in both ears of each of them, and one of them has her tail cut. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

w3

T I C K E T S

IN THE

AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

TO BE SOLD BY

WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

A N N A P O L I S.

Annapolis, April 8, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to Christie and Stone, for dealings with the subscriber, at Port-Tobacco, Charles county, are desired to settle their accounts, give bond or pay their respective balances to Mr. Henry Barnes, who will attend constantly at Port-Tobacco for that purpose.

w3

J. H. STONE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS NORRIS, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands on the said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, that the same may be adjusted by

w3

THOMAS NORRIS, ex-cutor.

T O C O V E R,

M A R I U S,

STANDING at Mr. Carroll's plantation beyond Elk-Ridge, at four guineas a mare for the season, and a dollar currency to the groom. Send no mares unless the money be sent with them. There is good pasturage and good fences. Mr. Carroll will not be answerable should any mares chance to stray away.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday the 15th of March, a servant man named JOHN BROWNE, a gardener by trade; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, has a down look, and a cast in one of his eyes: had on an old light coloured cloth jacket, ofsnabrig shirt, milled stockings, a half worn fashionable cap; it is not known what cloaths he took with him. Whoever takes up the said servant and brings him to the subscriber, living in Chester-Town, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges from

w4

JOHN GALLOWAY.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away from the subscriber, living near Patuxent Iron-works, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LOWE, a likely young fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light hair and gray eyes: had on and took with him, a brown cloth coat and jacket, Russia drab breeches, white ribbed stockings, good shoes, and old felt hat. Whoever takes up the above servant, and secures him in any goal so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

w4

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th of March last, JOHN CLARK, alias CLOUT, an Englishman, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, by profession a drummer; he is an ill looking fellow, with brown hair which is commonly tied behind, has received a fracture in his skull near his left temple by a musket ball: had on an old frize jacket much worn, breeches and under jacket of country cloth, country made shoes with fringes, and an ofsnabrig shirt, which it is likely he has changed, as he took with him nine pounds cash. Whoever takes up the said servant and contrives him to Piscataway shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges allowed by

w4

THOMAS DENT.

April 2, 1777.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of HUGH HENLEY, late of this city, deceased, are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated; and all persons indebted to the said estate, will, I expect as soon as convenient, make payment to

w4

CORNELIUS GARRETSON, admr.

INTEND to leave Maryland in a short time,

WILLIAM EDDIS.

O T H P L L O.

Fall fifteen hands and a half high, stout and well formed, rising 6 years old, STANDS on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, and will cover at five pounds the season. This horse was got by Jeannot, his dam by old Traveller, his grand-dam by Bauger, his great-grand-dam by Fox, and his great-grand-dam by the old Godolphin Arabian. He stood the last season at Belmont in Virginia, the property of Benjamin Bulany, Esq. I have very good pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away. He began covering the 1st of April and continues to the 1st of August.

w6

EDWARD EDELEN, jr.

Chester Town, March 21, 1777.

TO be RENTED, agreeable to the last will and testament of Thomas Kinggold, Esq. deceased.

A TRACT of land, containing 1800 acres, lying in Queen-Anne's county, within 12 miles of Chester Town, and commonly known by the name of the BEAVER DAMS. About 300 acres of the land are cleared, 27 of it meadow, and at present let in improvements, one at 50 l. per annum, and the lease expires January 1780; the other at 30 l. per annum, and the lease expires the 1st of January next. Between 200 and 300 acres of excellent meadow ground that may be cleared at a small expence. This plantation is capable of great improvement, and will be rented for a term of years on an improving lease in one of two tenements, as may be most convenient.

Also to be rented, several small tracts of land lying in Kent county. Also the stores, counting house, lumber room, and the wharfs with the two warehouses thereon in Chester town, lately occupied by the deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate, either by mortgage, bond, or any other security, are earnestly desired to pay up the back interest due thereon, to enable the ex-cutor to comply with the directions of the will; and those that are indebted on open accounts are desired to pay them, or give bond and security for the same, and all demands on the estate will be discharged by

w4

JOHN GALLOWAY, ex-cutor.

THE high bred horse CARELESS will cover this season at Strawberry-hill, at three pounds a mare and five shillings the groom, if the mare is put in six dollars and five shillings the groom, if not put in, or twenty shillings the single leap.

CARELESS is a fine bay, rising six years old, full fourteen hands three inches high, was got by col. Baylor's Fearnaught, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam (the dam of King Herod) by Othello, his great-grand-dam by Old Spark, out of Queen Mab, a high bred imported mare, who was the dam of Old Mole, and col. Hopper's Pacolet.

N. B. The mares will be received by Thomas Williams, who will take proper care of them, but will not be answerable for any that may get away.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indentured servant man named JAMES THOMPSON, a cooper and house carpenter by trade; he is about 5 feet 10 or 12 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, fond of strong liquor, when drunk very impudent, and has two years to serve from the 20th day of July next. Whoever takes up the said servant, and delivers him at Strawberry-hill, or secures him in any goal, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive three pounds currency reward if taken within twenty miles of Annapolis, and five pounds currency if more than twenty miles from Annapolis.

April 2, 1777.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, Piscataway, March 21, 1777.

DEserted the 15th instant, from capt. John C. Hall's regiment, WILLIAM GILPIN, a well set fellow, about 21 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, wears his own hair, which is short and brown, gray eyes, and his face freckled; he is a talkative fellow, and has a long drone to the word yes, which he often makes use of in his discourse. He had on, when he went away, a country cotton coat, almost white and much worn, with white cap metal buttons, cloth waistcoat, ofsnabrig shirt, buckskin breeches, almost new, yarn stockings, and country made shoes. He was out last summer with capt. John H. Lowe, of colonel Thomas Ewing's regiment of Maryland flying camp. Whoever secures the said deserter in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and one shilling common currency for every mile, if brought to the above-mentioned place, paid by

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WILLIAM DUVALL, 1st Lieutenant.

N. B. The said Gilpin received a bounty of 25 dollars from capt. Joseph Marberry, a few days after his enlistment with me. I think this precaution necessary to prevent his imposing on others in the like manner.

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W. D.

S W E E P E R.

WILL cover MARES this season at col. Harper's plantation on the North side of Severn river, (seven miles from Annapolis) at three pounds currency a mare, and a dollar to the groom. He is 15 hands inches and a half high. He is allowed by good judges to be a complete horse; he was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure, son of Old Figure, who was got by Standard. Sweeper's dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

N. B. Good grass for mares at 2/6 per week; the money to be paid for the use of the horse at the time of covering. No mares lost out of the pasture will be accounted for.

A SCHOOL-MASTER, who can teach the English language, Writing, and Arithmetic well, and can be well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to J. Nicholson, jun. at Turbutt Wright, near Chester-hill, in Queen-Anne's county.